

# THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is power—and the way to keep up with modern knowledge is to read a good newspaper.

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## J. Pierpoint Morgan Dead

J. Pierpoint Morgan died in Rome, Italy, Monday, twelve minutes before noon, which was about 6 a. m. New York time.

Mr. Morgan had been traveling in Egypt and Italy seeking rest and health since December. Frequent reports had been received of his illness but it seemed only to be intermittent and temporary. After his arrival at Rome, however, he became very sick and his recovery was soon despaired of.

Mr. Morgan was born in 1837 in New England and inherited New England traditions along with ten million dol-

lars from his father. While it was thought that he did not possess his father's business ability, he soon developed into the world's greatest financier.

His physicians claim that his sickness was due largely to excitement over the money trust investigation before which he testified previously to his departure for the East. On his last trip, for the first time in life, he severed himself from all business relations.

It is not thought that his death will have any serious effect upon the stock markets.

## The Fight on Hook Worm

The Rockefeller Sanitary Commission began its work in 1910 and its third annual report has recently been published. This report is one of the most graphic histories of the warfare on disease ever published. Some of the figures, owing to the recent work done in Berea, will undoubtedly prove of interest to our readers.

In 1910 the commission operated in six states microscopically examining 14,789 persons and treating 14,423. In 1911 the work covered eleven states, 99,724 being examined microscopically and 149,378 treated. In 1912 eleven states were embraced in the work with 326,951 microscopical examinations and 238,735 treated. For the three years a total of 432,464 were examined and 393,556 treated. On an average, 359 persons have been treated per day since the work began, and the aver-

age cost to the commission for each person treated during the last year is the small sum of 77 cents. In other words, it has only cost 77 cents to cure each of these sufferers and lift them to a better scale of living.

The work in Kentucky was begun in 1912, 23,028 persons being treated. The board announces that it expects to treat over a hundred thousand in the state this year, dispensaries being established in every county where the Fiscal Courts or local authorities make appropriations to defray local expenses, which includes the actual cost of the medicine for the treatment of the indigent.

If the campaign is kept up, at the previous rate, but a few years will be necessary to entirely stamp out the disease. A few years will show a wealthier, happier and regenerated Southland.

## THE STORY

We are running the second installment of our new story this week. It is not too late to look up last week's paper and read the introduction. Every one interested in clean politics should take this opportunity to follow a modern progressive in his struggle for government of the people.

## OUR ADS.

We call the attention of our readers to the character of our ads. We have the best display now we have ever had. It will be seen that they are scattered over the various pages and are both home and foreign. Two interesting new ones will be discovered this week, the large display of the Mabey and Cawc Company on page 2, and the Green Seal Paint on page 5, the latter being run in the interest of a local advertiser, Mr. Clarkston, the hardware man. Newspapers are not only beneficial for their news, and, as The Citizen, for its home and farm articles, but when they have the right standard it is a fact that they put before the reading public the best class of merchandise that can be purchased and show just where it can be had the cheapest.

## FOR FRUIT GROWERS

Every home owner or renter who has an orchard should read our article this week on page 7 entitled "The Codling Moth." It is hardly likely that the cold weather of the last week has done much damage to the fruit but this moth will if precautions are not taken. Full directions are given for spraying so as to save the crop.

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## KENTUCKY'S CONSERVATION POLICY

In an editorial last week we discussed the so called development of the mountains, characterizing it as exploitation and devastation and speaking of conservation as a term only heard of as affecting distant states. But since writing this editorial, there has come into our hands a circular outlining the conservation policy of the state. This policy is the result of an act of the Legislature at its last session which provides that the State Board of Forestry shall have power to purchase lands in the name of the state for suitable forest reserves at a price not exceeding \$10 per acre. The Board may also accept gifts of land and money for forestry purposes.

It is the aim of the Board to acquire lands in portions of the state where the need of scientific forestry is most plainly evident.

Another object of this board, through its chief officer, the state forester, is to cooperate with counties, municipalities, corporations and individuals in preparing plans for the direction, management and replacement of trees, wood lots and timber tracts. The only charge for this service is traveling expenses of the men employed. Much of this work can be done by correspondence, and the state forester at Frankfort invites questions relating to any subject under the scope of his department.

Though late, this is a good beginning for the state, and it is to be hoped that before many years many practically abandoned farms and all devastated tracts will be reforested by the state and in its permanent possession, or by individuals and corporations at the state's direction and help. It is also to be hoped that some tracts of untouched forests will fall into the hands of the state for preservation.

Berea has given the State a practical demonstration of the benefits of forestry and her classes in scientific forestry have done and will do much more to make the movement popular.

## TO MEN WHO TIP THE BOTTLE

We have some good friends, younger and older as well, in the vicinity of Berea who have a weakness for tipping the bottle. With all such friends we wish to have an earnest friendly word.

The blind tiger, which has been a seduction near Berea, has recently received a swat in the face, and the importing of liquor through the express office has been stopped. Now it is up to these friends to decide whether, with these temptations lessened, or removed, they will seize the opportunity to swear off and be free from a weakness which they certainly regret, or whether they will continue to be the slaves of the bottle and set their wits at work to find new ways of indulging an appetite which they know is harmful.

The appetite for intoxicating liquors is a kind of slavery. It makes people do things they never intended to do. Men who have committed crimes under the influence of liquor have almost invariably been very much surprised to find that they had fallen into such things.

And there are higher pleasures and better ways of having a good time. There is work to do, there are tunes to whistle, songs to sing, horses to drive, quarts to pitch, balls to throw, visits to make, papers to read, dogs and guns and fishing poles. Let us all have a good time without tipping the bottle.

## Floods on Upper Ohio Subsidizing

River Stationary nearly a Foot Below Mark of '84 Both at Cincinnati and Louisville, Cincinnati Record Being About 70 Feet and Louisville's 45 Feet.

The floods in the Ohio Valley, due to the heavy rains falling as late as Thursday, the 27th, have been the most disastrous during the week in the history of the country. Hitherto the chief damage has been done along the Ohio, but the floods of the past week have been unique in that the upper water courses and tributaries of the Ohio have done the most damage. And it is worthy of note that Ohio and Indiana, states practically devoid of forests, have been the chief sufferers.

At present the waters in the tributaries have subsided and the Ohio is endeavoring to carry off the burden of the floods, and the cities and towns along its banks are now the sufferers, and a week later and thru-out most of the present month, the Mississippi will likely be a terror to the people within many miles of its banks.

The cities in Ohio hardest struck by the floods are Dayton, Columbus, Hamilton, Miamisburg, Tiffin, Chillicothe, Middletown, Fremont, Piqua, Harrison, Troy, Valley Junction, Zanesville, Massillon and Cleves and the destruction of life estimated at nearly four hundred.

In Indiana, Peru, Brookville, Fort Wayne and Terre Haute were the chief sufferers, with a death list of fifty.

It will be noted that the first reports were greatly exaggerated and necessarily so because of the terrorizing nature of the floods which made

communication impossible, whole sections of cities being submerged and the inhabitants being marooned in the upper stories of buildings and garrets. Inasmuch as many houses were absolutely washed away and hundreds of bodies were seen in the muddy waters, eye witnesses from a distance concluded that thousands and even ten thousands of others were lost. While the loss is comparatively small, considered in the light of the first figures, it is appalling and cannot be estimated by the death list alone. There are literally thousands upon thousands of people homeless and penniless. Months and even years will not suffice for the rebuilding of their homes and fortunes, though states and the nation and hundreds of generous individuals have come to their rescue.

The property loss is so far without definite estimate. It will certainly not fall below a hundred millions, and before the flood subsides in the Ohio and the Mississippi it may pass the billion mark.

The disaster, viewed from the standpoint of traffic, would seem to have struck the very vitals of the nation, having put out of commission the chief railroad lines between the east and the west. Passenger traffic between Chicago, Louisville, Cincinnati and the east was practically suspended for nearly a week, even the mails and telegraphic communication.

In other columns will be found the flood story as regards the outlying districts of Kentucky.

ed new military law, which provides for a large increase in military expenditures. It is officially announced that the purpose to increase the army is not to engage in war or to threaten other nations, but simply to be prepared in case there should be complications. It is said to be purely a matter of self-defense.

## ENGLAND UNDECIDED

The movement in France and Germany and many other continental powers toward a large increase in military forces is creating a good deal of excitement in England. The king's speech in opening Parliament was looked forward to with the hope that it would give some suggestion as to the government's policy, but it did not. The people were hoping that a time of general peace was arriving, and that military expenditures might be curtailed. England relies chiefly upon her navy, and the English people have not been niggardly in their appropri-

ations either for the army or navy, and it is likely that they will not see themselves outstripped by any continental power.

## A VICTORY FOR THE REBELS

A victory for the rebel forces over the government was reported from Durango, Mexico, last Friday, both sides, however, sustained heavy losses.

## A CORRECTION

In our news notes recently, the statement was made from Sand Gap that Mr. T. G. Gay had withdrawn from the race for jailer of Jackson County. But we are now authorized to state that this was a mistake, that Mr. Gay is still a candidate and expects to be elected by a good majority.

We are very sorry that this mistake occurred and shall be glad to do everything possible to offset the injury done.

## The Trouble Grows

The finances of the state continue to get in a worse condition. Within the last few days the United States Government has withdrawn Prof. Alvin Reed, an expert dairyman, assigned to Kentucky, whose expenses were to be paid by the State Experiment Station. This the state was unable to do owing to the lack of funds in the state treasury.

Within the last month the state has also refused payment of Confederate pensions, and the appropriation at the state reform school has been held up, or cut down from \$20,000 to \$5,000.

Possibly the most serious situation is that confronting the State University and the two normal schools. A letter made public by Pres. Crabbe of the Eastern Kentucky Normal school states that his institution has not received a dollar in revenue for months. The letter caused sufficient excitement to bring together the sinking fund commissioners, at whose suggestion the governor is sending the state inspector to Richmond to find out just how the institution has been spending the money it did not get.

## UNITED STATES NEWS IN OUR OWN STATE

Two of the Allens Electrocuted—The Tafts at New Haven—Want Patterson Pardoned—Fast Train Ditched—Tennessee Legislature in Middlesboro—Publisher and Editor Goes to Court of St. James

ALLENS PAY THE PENALTY  
Floyd Allen and his son, Claude, sentenced to death for the Court-house murders in Hillsville a year ago, were both electrocuted last Friday.

Governor Mann was out of the state during the last few hours of the criminals, and an effort was made to get the Lieutenant Governor to intervene and commute their sentences, but the Governor was notified in Philadelphia, and immediately returned to the State, when the execution went forward.

TAFTS LEAVE THE SOUTH  
Ex-Pres. Taft and family have been sojourning at their winter cottage in Augusta, Ga., since March 5th, but they left for the north, Friday, and the former President will take up his duties as Professor of Law at Yale University.

WANT PATTERSON PARDONED  
Pres. Wilson is being urged to pardon John H. Patterson, President of

Continued on page five

## MRS. WHITELAW REID



Mrs. Reid is the widow of the late ambassador from the United States to Great Britain.

Mayor Uses Fist—Callahan Cases Called Again—Writings Rise Up to Plague Him—Delayed Mails—General Buckner, Ninety

MAYOR CASSIDY, A FIGHTER  
Mayor Cassidy of Lexington was accosted on the streets, Sunday evening, by a former saloon keeper, whose license he had revoked for violating the Sunday ordinance some time ago. After a few words the Mayor was struck on the chin by the saloon keeper, but defended himself in great style, knocking his opponent down with a stroke on the jaw. Bystanders interfered, but the Mayor had already won the fight.

CALLAHAN CASES CALLED  
The case of the Commonwealth vs. the fifteen defendants in the Callahan conspiracy cases was called at Winchester, Monday. Jurymen were summoned from Clark County.

After a statement for the defense Judge Benton continued the cases till the next term of court.

PLAGUED BY HIS WRITING  
Robert W. Woolley of Kentucky reported to be Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo's selection for first assistant, fails to meet the Senate's approval, it is said, because of articles published some time ago criticizing that body. President Wilson is able to sympathize with Woolley, having had like experiences over his own writings, and the Treasurer, it is claimed, will insist upon the appointment.

DELAYED MAILS  
Mail of all kinds has been delayed for nearly a week owing to the flood situation in the Ohio Valley. It has been almost impossible to get mail from New York or Boston or from Chicago and northern points. Letters mailed in Boston a week ago are just arriving.

The Lexington Postoffice was deluged, Monday, with the first mail from the East for a number of days, and that came by special car, having been despatched to the South through Tennessee and over the Queen and Crescent.

A NONAGENARIAN  
General Simon Bolivar Buckner, known as the sage of Glenn Lily, General in the Confederate Army, having surrendered to General Grant at Fort Donaldson early in the war, and later Governor of Kentucky, celebrated his 90th birthday, April 1st. He was born in 1823 and is still hale and hearty.

Labor troubles are often caused by men who are trying to make a living without work.

There is many a wife whose husband belongs to the church, who never suspects that he has religion.

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